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drawing of a very large specimen of *Busycon perversum*, measuring 12.5 inches in length. This shell was found in connection with ancient (Mound-Builder's) relics in excavating the street grades in the city of Milwaukee. A similar shell was obtained some years ago at Fond du Lac. The species is living on the Florida coast.

A letter was read from the Chicago Academy of Sciences, dated November 30, acknowledging receipt of several hundred named species of shells presented to that Institution by the Conchological Section.

The Conservator's Annual Report was read. (See Reports of Officers and Committees of the Academy.)

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected.

<i>Director</i>	.	.	.	W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D.
<i>Vice-Director</i>	.	.	.	Geo. W. Tryon, Jr.
<i>Recorder</i>	.	.	.	S. R. Roberts.
<i>Treasurer</i>	.	.	.	W. L. Mactier.
<i>Secretary</i>	.	.	.	Rev. E. R. Beadle.
<i>Conservator</i>	.	.	.	E. J. Nolan, M.D.

DECEMBER 10.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

Jos. Willcox made the following remarks:—

Having lately visited many mineral localities in Canada, I desire to place them on record, as many of them are not mentioned either in the Geological Report of Canada, or in Dana's Mineralogy. I was accompanied by Mr. Charles D. Nims, of Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York, who has frequently visited Canada for the purpose of procuring mineral specimens.

At the Falls of Ottawa River at Grand Calumet Island.—Black mica (phlogopite), pyroxene, hornblende, serpentine, tremolite.

The following localities are all in the Province of Ontario:—

At Arnprior.—Calcite (dog tooth spar).

Near Packenham.—Hornblende.

In Bathurst.—Pyroxene, scapolite, sphene, apatite, peristerite.

Two miles southwest of Perth.—Bronze mica (phlogopite), having beautiful hexagonal marks on the cleavage planes.

Near Otty Lake, in North Elmsley.—Apatite, pyroxene, black mica (biotite), zircon, red spinel—chondrodite.

In Burgess.—Apatite, black mica (biotite).

Near Bob Lake, twenty miles northwest of Perth, the best crystals of apatite are found.

Near the St. Lawrence River, six miles southwest of Brockville, large octahedral crystals of iron pyrites, some of them 4 inches in diameter.

All of these minerals are well crystallized, except the peristerite and chondrodite, and most of them are found in splendid specimens.

I am indebted to Prof. B. Silliman for the examination of the above-mentioned micas.

Remarks on Fossils from Wyoming.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some fossils recently received from Dr. J. Van A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, Wyoming. He characterized them as follows:—

1. *PALÆOSYOPS JUNIOR*.—Intermediate in size to *P. paludosus* and *P. humilis*. Founded on portions of a lower jaw agreeing in character with the corresponding parts of *P. paludosus* but smaller. Space occupied by the last premolar and the true molars, 4 inches. Antero-posterior diameter of last premolar, 8 lines; of last molar, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

2. *UINTACYON EDAX*.—A remarkable animal, probably marsupial. Indicated by the greater part of a ramus of the lower jaw resembling in its form the corresponding part in the Fox. Number of incisors unknown. Fang of canine indicates a tooth proportionately as large as in the latter animal. Molar series following close upon the canine, and consisting of eight teeth! First premolar with a single fang, but lost. Second premolar nearly like that in the Fox. Third, anomalous in form as a lower tooth and probably so altogether. The crown is conical, and is inserted by three fangs, of which the odd one is external to the others. The remaining teeth holding the relative proportions of those in the Fox. Fourth premolar with a conical crown and with a thicker heel than in the latter. The fifth premolar and the fore part of the crown of the first molar are lost. The back of the crown of the first molar and the succeeding tooth nearly resembling those in the Fox. The last molar is a small tooth as in the latter, and is inserted by a single fang. Space occupied by the molar series, one and a quarter inches; that of the true molars is half an inch. Breadth of first molar, one-fourth inch; of second molar, two lines; of last molar, one line.

3. *UINTACYON VORAX*.—Apparently a larger species, indicated by a lower jaw fragment containing the second molar, part of the first one, and the socket of the last. Space occupied by the true molars about eight lines; breadth of second molar, three lines.

4. *CHAMELEO PRISTINUS*.—Indicated by a lower jaw fragment containing eight teeth in a space of five lines. In every respect it agrees in character with the corresponding part in living species of the genus.

Remarks on Silver Ore from Colorado, by GEO. A. KÖNIG.—I had an opportunity, lately, to test a silver ore from Coinload, Colorado, and was astonished at the beautiful crimson and flesh-colored incrustation, which was obtained by treating the ore with the point of the inner flame on charcoal. The crimson was most intense in a zone immediately following the yellow incrustation of lead, it went gradually through different shades of flesh-color into the white incrustation produced by the teroxyd of antimony. The ore was composed of Galena and antimoniferous ruby silver. After a number of experiments with pure ruby silver from Andreasberg, pure Galena, and pure sulphide of antimony, I found that a crimson color could only be produced by the presence of all three compounds, or an alloy of silver, lead, and antimony; and that it appeared only just before the silver button had become nearly pure. Now, if we consider that silver alone, when kept in fusion by a strong oxydizing flame, deposits a brown coating in the immediate neighborhood of the button, that lead produces an incrustation of plumbic oxyd, which is of a dark yellow color while hot and a lighter yellow in the cold, and lastly, that antimony gives rise to a copious white coating, at some distance from the flame, of antimony teroxyd, it seems striking that the three metals together should produce a *crimson* incrustation. A mechanical mixture of the three oxyds—brown, yellow, and white, cannot be supposed to bring about a crimson color. Also the fact, that only then this color appears, when the silver is nearly pure is suggestive of a peculiar chemical combination, formed of the oxydized metals as soon as these are brought into a certain quantitative relation.

At the same time it must be inferred that the volatility of silver is increased to a considerable amount when this quantitative relation is reached. This latter reflection might throw, perhaps, some light upon the inaccuracy of the cupelling assay in certain cases, where the loss of silver is larger than usually.

It seems to me of some interest to investigate into the nature of this crimson-colored compound, and I hope to be able to lay before the Academy some positive results regarding it, at an early date. The observation of crimson-colored incrustations from silver ores containing lead and antimony is not new. Prof. Richter mentions them in the last edition of "*Plattner's Probirkunst vor dem Loethrohr*," Leipzig, 1865, page 84. But as to the real cause, there has no publication been made, so far as my knowledge goes.

The death of Samuel Emlen Randolph was announced.

DECEMBER 17.

Dr. J. L. LeCONTE in the chair.

Nineteen members present.